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Business Notices.

2.3

A.—Boken's Bitters since 1828 acknowledged to be by MAR the BEST and MIXER Stomach Bitters made, whether taken FURKOR with wines or liquors.

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for the winter send for illustrated pamphlets of the Grand Hotels, the "HUNTSVILLE," at HUNTSVILLE, ALA, in the beautiful ALABAMA HIGHLANDS, and the "OGLETHOEPE," at BRUNSWICK, GA., on the Southern Atlantic coast, both delight ful Winter resorts. Address the MANAGER at the hotels, or BRUNSWICK, No. 18 Broadway, New-York, Room 510.

CHANGE IN PRICES.

In order that I may do full justice both to my patrons and my art I have advanced my prices for Cabinet Portraits to eight deliars a dozen. Personal attention given to the posing of sitters. GEO. G. ROCKWOOD, 17 Union Square.

Daily, without Sunnay Daily, without Sunnay Pally, without Sunnay Pally Sunday Tribune 200 weekly Tribune 200 Econi-Weekly Tribune 200 Econi-Weekly Tribune 200 Econi-Weekly Tribune 200 Except on Daily and Postage prepaid by Tribune Except on Daily and Sunday paper for mail subscribers in New-York City and Sunday paper for mail subscribers as Sunday Postage will be by subscribers.

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No. 1,002 3 tave, near 37th-st., 10 a, m, 10 4 p, m,
No. 1,002 3 tave, near 37th-st., 10 a, m, 10 8 p, m,
No. 1,002 3 tave, near 63t-st., 10 a, m, 10 8 p, m,
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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1888.

TWENTY PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Senor Castelar has gone to Rome in the interest of the Latin League, to induce Italy to withdraw from the Triple Alliance. === Emperer William is getting better, === The whole Spanish Ministry resigned, ==== The Archduke Leopold of Austria is insane, === The Servian Patriarch is dead. - Prince Bismarch is be lieved to be planning an expedition to reduce the interior of East Africa, === General Boulanger's son-in-law was arrested for publishing a book Bright held his own.

Domestic.-General Harrison was visited by Irish-American Protectionists from Chicago It was reported that the Yerkes syndicate are negotiating for the sale of their cable roads in Chicago to the Chicago City Railway Company. Governor-elect Bulkeley, of Connecticut, announced his staff. — The President extended the Civil Service regulations to cover the Railway Mail Service. --- The police in Chiengo were ordered to their stations to prevent an Anarchist riot. - A new claimant to part of the estate of Christopher Meyer entered the will contest at New-Brunswick. - One of the Jewish congregations in Baltimore decided to hold

special Sunday services. City and Suburban.-August Belmont, jr., and three of his companions arrested at H mps ead, L. I., for rabbit coursing - The war-ships Richmond, Galena and Yuntic getting ready for sen at the Navy Yard; the Richmond made flagship, :- New-Jersey Democrats held a conference at the Metropolitan Hotel, =racquet championship series was won by Boakes, the Canadian. - The Union football team, of Columbia Coilege, defeated the Manhattan Athletic Club eleven by a score of 30 to 0. Efforts being made for the extradition from South America of William A. Bushneil, who embezzl d \$35,000 from the law firm of Batler, Stillman & Hubbard, in this city, in 1878. —— E. S. Higgins & Co.'s carpet weavers resolved to strike against a reduction of wages. === The 7th Regiment held their annual games at the Armory. The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Cloudy

weather, with chances of rain, followed by fair or clear and colder weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 51 degrees; lowest, 36; aver-

The papers having attributed such mysterious significance to the visit to be made this week by the Vice-President-elect to the President-elect, it seems proper to say that Mr. Morton emphatically denies that he is going in the demand to be made by a United States to Indianapolis to push the claims of any one fleet of four vessels is a question open only for Cabinet or other positions.

Governor Hill denies the accuracy of the report that he intends to aid the Democratic conspiracy to steal the House by giving Congressman Bacon a certificate to the seat which his constituents took from him at the last election. Governor Hill has been guilty of a good many disreputable political tricks and actions, but even he is not capable of resorting to the Bourbonic method of achieving success in polities. What Hill would scruple to do ought to surely.

Hayti has illegally seized one of our merchant ships. Canada has illegally seized about 200. Hayti is a poor little waif of a country. Canada is a great empire with the greatest of empires behind her. Four American men-o'-war are going down to Hayti to blow her up or do something similarly dreadful. But as to Canada and the empire behind her we are not going to be so vicious. This is an Administration which looks before it leaps, and if the leap looks bad it doesn't take it. But if there is nothing to leap over, why, then, it makes a brave, bold, resolute dash.

Anything more grotesque than the comments quoted by our correspondent at Constantinople from a Turkish newspaper, "The Mizan," upon the recent Presidential election would be difficult to imagine. It appears most extraordinary to the Turkish mind that such things as elections are tolerated by the American authorities, or that, if tolerated at all, they are not so managed as always to render authority the more strongly intrenched. The Sultan's good subjects are warned by the hapless fate of the American people, who are rent with internal disorder and confusion, against onestioning the wisdom of their appointed rulers.

Some of our Democratic contemporaries are growing excited lest there should be divisions the two parties is that the Republicans choose | manded, together with the release of the pris- that there may be several Whitechapel mur-

terial, while to be a man of distinction and a Democrat is to occupy a lonely eminence. There are twenty Republican Congressmen who would while among the Democrats there are not possibilities enough to make a contest. We shall run our ship in our own way, friends, and you are welcome to all you can make out of Republican mistakes.

THE QUAKER BRIDGE RESERVOIR. If the Aqueduct Commissioners finally decide to build the immense Quaker Bridge reservoir the public may feel inclined to believe that they have chosen to disregard the grave considerations of economy, expediency and sanitation to no better end than the gratification of a sort of engineering vanity. In questioning the wisdom of entering upon this tremendous undertaking, it is not necessary to deny that if it were accomplished it would be in its way as superb a triumph of engineering as is the Brooklyn Bridge, or that it would insure to the city a sufficient storage of water. With those two claims undisputed, it is still a question whether this great reservoir is necessary or even desirable. If it were the only way, even if it were certainly the best way, of meeting the storage problem we should advocate its adoption despite its enormous cost.

The argument delivered before the Commission by ex-Judge Spencer recently goes far to show that by the simple extension of the present system of storage we shall have all the water we can use. It is rashly assumed by Mr. Church and several of the other engineers that they and they only understand this complicated subject. This is an error into which professional men are very fond of falling. Any intelligent man who will read what Mr. Church says about it and who will then read Judge Spencer's reports and arguments will cheerfully excuse, we are sure, whatever the Judge may lack of scientific attainment in view of his careful regard for the taxpayers' money. In the Commission and out of it he has been persistent in opposing this great job. and he gives his reasons for opposing it with admirable force and clearness.

The Croton watershed is a region of about 362 square miles in Putnam and Westchester counties, into the lower end of which region the upper end of the new aqueduct penetrates. It is drained by the Croton River, which is fed by a hundred little lakes and streams. Its minimum supply is about 300,000,000 gallons per day. To secure this flow, the city has heretofore established sixteen little reservoirs, built by adapting so many available lakes and ponds for storage purposes. The present storage capacity of these reservoirs is about ten thousand million gallons. Another reservoir at Sodom is now being built which alone will have a capacity of nine thousand millions, and which distingushed engineers believe could easily be made to hold fifteen thousand millions. Croton Lake itself will be available when the new aqueduct is finished, and will add a capacity of fifteen hundred millions. Were the Muscoot Reservoir built it could easily store twentyfive hundred millions more. It is clear enough that by extending the present system a storage of at least twenty-five thousand millions can be obtained, and it is improbable that a greater without the sanction of the War Office. == Mr. reservoir capacity than this will be required within half a century.

When it is, let the Quaker Bridge Reservoir be built. The only proper excuse for the expenditure of from ten to twenty millions of dollars upon such an enterprise is that it is an each constituting from the first, as President absolute necessity. So long as it is not a Eliot remarked, a centre of refinement, and necessity (and possibly it never will be), the growing slowly toward a remote ideal. Moreconfinement of thirty-two thousand millions of over, it is unquestionable that a large proporgallons of still water in one spot is highly suggestive of miasma and disease. Our water comes now from a long chain of little lakes, would never have been applied to public purand flows for miles before it reaches the aqueduct through narrow beds and over pebbly and | must be regarded as a relative rather than an against injurious conditions. But coming to us immediately and directly from one huge still pond, all sorts of dangerous impurities are possible. Judge Spencer produces statistics showing that the average amount of water furnished in European cities per capita is but 27 gallons. The average in American cities is 82. The actual present supply in New-York is 80. A daily allowance of 100 gallons to each of 2,000,000 inhabitants is easily possible without the Quaker Bridge experiment, and such an allowance is ample.

THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

The proposed naval demonstration against Havti cannot be intelligently discussed so long as the diplomatic correspondence is withheld from publication. The seizure of the Haytien Republic is only one of a series of grievances for which American citizens are entitled to indemnification. The Von Bokkelen claim is perhaps as important a case as that of the condemned vessel, and Secretary Bayard has devoted close attention to it in his diplomatic correspondence; and there are other outrages for which reparation may justly be demanded. Whether all these claims are to be merged for conjecture, as the State Department makes no disclosure of its purposes. So far as the Haytien Republic is concerned, there seems to be no unwillingness on the part of the Legitime Government to surrender the vessel. The case was practically referred to the State Department, and the Haytian authorities may reasonably be expected to comply with its decision. Their dilatory tactics and procrastinating spirit seem to have rendered this naval demonstration necessary. Active preparations now making to send four vessels to sea will be beyond and beneath any other Democrat, probably bring them to their senses. If the Galena sails for Hayti promptly, the subse- did not take their impulse from each other, as quent dispatch of the other three vessels may not be requisite.

Displays of naval force are entirely consistent with pacific methods of obtaining redress for National grievances. In 1852 a fleet | papers and hearing them discussed. The wonwas sent to Japan in order to emphasize the demand of the United States Government that has its pains as well as its pleasures. The its citizens should be protected when visiting crimes of the world, it may almost be said, are that country or when wrecked on its coasts. naval squadron of nineteen vessels was sent to inevitable that it should be so, though the the waters of the La Plata to enforce demands amount of space and the degree of prominence which had been made in 1859 upon the Gov- given to criminal records in a newspaper should ernment of Paraguay. Instances of the dis- always be a matter for serious care on public play of paval force as a means of obtaining grounds. reparation, satisfaction and indemnity might Department. The sending of the ficet to norant seem especially given to this habit-Havti does not involve any menace of war, but should be more or less affected by it. The is to be regarded as a pacific method of redress | thought of suicide, when misfortune comes to which the Government has frequently had will occur more readily to a person to whom recourse.

The capture of the Haytien Republic is a with murder. The man whose mind has grown trivial incident in comparison with the Vir- callous to the horrors of murder, through freginius outrage, which nearly involved the quent reading of all the hideous details of such United States in war with Spain. The Vir- cases, will be the less able to resist the temptaginius, while flying the American flag, was tion to shoot or strike, if it should ever seize overhauled by the cruiser Tornado on October him. Dr. Hammond, in the paper alluded to, 31, 1873, and taken into a Cuban port, where suggests as one explanation of the Whitechapel in the Republican party in Congress growing fifty-three of her passengers and crew were murders, though not the one he favors, that out of the contest for Speaker. Let our friends summarily tried, condemned and shot. The the murderer may have been impelled to them calm their fears. One great difference between surrender of the vessel was immediately de- by hearing or reading of similar crimes, or even

their officials from a wealth of excellent ma- oners and the punishment of the authorities derers, one imitating the other. The supposiwho were responsible for the outrage. On December 16 the vessel was given up and the prisoners were liberated, the Spanish Government fill the Specker's chair with credit and ability. | quickly recognizing the illegality of the seizuro and the justice of the American demand. The Virginius with her own colors flying was formally delivered to the United States fleet at Bahia Honda, and the Spanish Government certain poisonous preparations that are sold disclaimed any intention of affronting the National flag. As that dangerous and complicated affair was adjusted to the satisfaction of both Governments without bloodshed or naval bombardment, we are justified in concluding that the approaching demonstration off the Haytian coast will be brought to an equally satisfactory and pacific issue.

LARGE AND SMALL COLLEGES.

The interesting discussion of church and college relations which leading clergymen and educators began in our columns last Monday and continue to-day covers several distinct topics-the necessity of sectarian schools to denominational growth, the propriety of giving a generous latitude to instructors (of permitting them to say "daring things," as Dr. Brooks put it), and the value to the country of small and feeble colleges as compared with the standard which great universities might maintain if the munificence which now flows into many educational channels were confined to a Of these branches of the subject the last is the most generally attractive. It is older than most of the institutions to which it relates, and it is not likely to be settled in our time. So many able men feel a personal concern in establishing conclusions suggested by their own point of view that the discussion can be prolonged indefinitely; and even if it were once agreed that weak colleges had no sufficient reason for existence, the question would be as far from settlement as ever in the absence of an infallible criterion of weakness.

To begin at the beginning, there is no accepted standard of comparison. Those who think that a seat of learning ought to be a place where a limited number of young men can pursue liberal studies in seclusion from the world and in close personal communion with each other and their instructors are able to make a strong appeal in behalf of many institutions which are commonly called obscure, though even these zealous advocates would find it hard at the very outset to define the term "liberal studies." Those who think that the idea of a university is inseparable from a vast equipment employed by a multitude of investigators, each in his own way, all contributing something to a complex organism of classes, clubs and coteries, and on familiar terms with the great world at their doors, would necessarily find their list a very short one.

Dr. Woolsey has said that the threefold object of a collegiate training-and we think that it has never been more clearly stated-should be, in the order of importance, character. culture and learning. There are many observers who, accepting that definition, would admit that character and possibly also learning could be as well acquired at a small college as at a large one, but who would strenuously adhere to the belief that culture-the delicate blending of spiritual and physical accomplishments-requires different conditions. But, on the other hand, there is force in the argument that no institution, large or small, pretends even to approach perfection, and that the vast extent of our National domain creates an imperative necessity for widely scattered colleges, tion of the aggregate fund expended in supporting feeble colleges and founding new ones poses in any other way, so that its employment absolute loss even by the donors' harshest

There are many other considerations involved at which we have not space even to hint. We have warned our readers not to expect a prompt decision of the question which some of them are debating in THE TRIBUNE. and we shall certainly offer none. But we are not averse to saying that a vast sum of money has been foolishly expended in the effort to make colleges flourish in soil which was far better adapted for the growth of corn than of ideas; though we are very glad that we are not compelled to say just where and when.

SIX SUICIDES. Six attempts at suicide, four of which were promptly successful, and only one of which seemed to leave any hope of survival, make an extraordinary record for one day in this city. Sudden outbreaks of this kind, which are commonly called "enidemics" of crime, are not infrequent, and are easily accounted for on the principle of imitation, which Dr. William A. Hammond discusses in the December "North American." One crime easily suggests another of the same sort to a mind that is overwrought by suffering or excitement, and was perhaps weak at the outset; and no crime is so easily suggested and so readily imitated, apparently, as suicide, which does not imply malice toward any human being, but only such a degree of impatience with the world that the sufferer is willing to forget all his duties if he an only escape from his miseries. There is the well-known historical instance of the philosopher who preached suicide so success fully in Alexandria that self-destruction became fashionable, and the authorities were compelled to send him out of the city.

This habit of imitation is undoubtedly greatly stimulated, as Dr. Hammond points out, by the nature of modern life. These six suicides the Alexandrians did, but if the facts could be known, it would undoubtedly be found that the minds of all of them had been more or less affected by reading about suicides in the news derful diffusion of intelligence in these days served up every morning along with its good In 1858 similar measures were taken to secure | deeds, its battles, its elections, its debates, its the criminal prosecution of persons charged gifts to charge, its railroad disasters, and the with assassinating American citizens. A strong thousand and one events of the day. It is

It is inevitable that the minds of persons who e multiplied from the archives of the State | read much about crime-and the poor and igthe idea is familiar than to another. So, too.

tion in this case is, of course, that the criminal is insane, but the same rule holds good with regard to the sane. Reading and hearing about suicides, for example, not only tend to predispose to the commission of the crime, but also furnish information as to the methods by which it can best be committed. Resort to freely, while the sale of most poisons is under careful restriction, can no doubt be traced in many cases to the publication of details in the newspapers.

The question of the responsibility of the newspapers in reporting crimes is a very serious one. It is utterly impracticable to talk of suppressing criminal news. To do so would often defeat justice. It is sometimes said that the newspapers help criminals by putting them on their guard and informing them of the movements of the police. It far more often happens that the newspapers, by setting up a hue and cry over the whole country, hunt a criminal down who might otherwise have escaped. It is idle to conceal the fact that crimes are to a certain extent a subject of legitimate interest. Men and women expect to see in their newspapers what they like to talk about, and there are at times forgeries, murders or suicides about which the whole public wishes to be informed. The question for the journalist is how to make such a presentation of these matters as their importance as legitimate news will justify, without pandering to sensationalism, or printing a single unnecessary line that may tend to corrupt and debase the minds of the young and the ignorant. No conscientious journalist needs to be reminded that, from this point of view, almost every crime which is of a character at all startling presents a new and difficult problem. Unfortunately, not all journalists are of this class. Such considerations cannot be urged upon men whose only ambition is to get together each day as much mud as they can for their readers.

THREE GREAT RELIGIOUS NOVELS.

Those three widely read and much discussed novels, "Robert Elsmere,", "John Ward, Preacher," and "The Story of an African Farm," owe their vogue not so much to their acknowledged literary and artistic merits as to the fact that they throw into concrete form three distinct attitudes of current thought toward traditional Christianity. They might, indeed, almost be carled the Gospel of the modern doubter; for they reflect in the most life-like colors the salient features of that profound religious unrest which is so characteristic of our times. In "Robert Els. mere" an honest attempt is made to save something, however small, out of the wreck of religious opinion, and to satisfy the doubter with a beautiful ideal of altruism. The benignant figure of the Son of God is deftly painted out by a master hand, and in its stead there appears the pallid and shadowy outline of Jesus, the Man. It is the artistic incarnation of the modern destructive German criticism, which would alike expunge from Christianity both miracle and revelation.

In "John Ward, Preacher," a picture of the old Calvinistic theology is drawn, so monstrous and forbidding as to chill the heart of the reader. The whole book is a protest against ecclesiasticism as embodied in dogma, and a plea for the less articulated religion now striving to find an utterance in the so-called "new theology." And lastly, in "The Story of an African Farm' the semi-tones of questioning doubt, which exists even in the Church, gradually become shaded into the black darkness of despair out of which a human soul is heard to curse the day on which

Heretical these books may be, and doubtless are, from the strictly orthodox point of view; and the philosophy of life which they teach is in some respects both hopeless and pernicious. But for that reason only they cannot be ruled out of court. For in the first place they reflect in a measure the vague thoughts and aspirations of a multitude of Christians who have not broken with traditional Christianity, and who are now engaged in the task of bringing orthodox belief into harmony with the thought of the age. To this extent, therefore, the speculations of these books are the direct result of the seething flux of religious opinion which is such a marked characteristic of modern Christian thinking.

"Robert Elsmere" is an especially noteworthy book in this respect. It is a brilliant transcript of the intellectual and religious agitation that is to-day going on among the clergy of all the churches with reference to the credibility of revelation. It is an epoch-marking as well as an epoch-making book, because it at once rethe religious doubt and unrest of the age, and brings into a well-defined focus the vague speculations to which that doubt and unrest give rise. It attempts to answer the question, "Whither shall all these things tend?" by showing that the essential residuum of Christian truth, shorn of super-naturalism, may become a vital ethical force in the moulding of human character. To the Robert Elsmeres who are now owering in doubt and fear in so many rectories and parsonages it says: "Fear not; the higher criticism will doubtless destroy much that you have learned to love. The historical and scientific method, when applied to Christianity, may prove much that you hold dear to be no more than a beautiful myth. But a God of wisdom and goodness yet remains. You can still believe in Power not ourselves which makes for righteous ness, and in a religion whose cornerstone is the Divine brotherhood of man."

And the message of the book, hopeless though it may seem to the orthodox believer, is without loubt sending its appeal home to the hearts of many Christians both among the clergy and the laity. It may result in creating a new religious force in the world outside the lines of organized Christianity; or it may fail even in giving a new form and tendency to the traditional beliefs of the Church. But in any case it is an interesting sign of the times, which no thoughtful man can afford to overlook.

A SUGGESTION TO THE PROFESSION. It is extremely pleasing to note that a wellknown actress, has just had her diamonds stolen. It seems a long time since any actress of prominence has been robbed of her diamonds, though really we presume it has been only a few months. Even a short absence of an old and cherished friend seems long.

The details of the robbery appear to be about

the same as of old. Mrs. Potter was at the theatre. A number of her diamonds were left in her room at the hotel, carefully concealed on top of the dressing-case, on the marble-topped centre-table, tied on the door-knob outside and in other equally dark and mysterious places Thief enters. Inserts diamonds in pocket. Passes out. Happens to be seen by employe of hotel who covers him with revolver supplied by the property-man, and calls loudly for help. Everyody rushes in and thief is dragged away. Mrs Potter greatly shocked at first, but grateful that they were recovered. Thrifty manager shows diamonds to reporters and correspondents and buys beer for crowd. Everybody happy. This is substantially the story of the robbery, and the reader who has kept a run of such occurrence in the past will recognize all the details as old friends. Welcome to the opening of the Stole Diamonds Advertising Dodge season for 1888 and '89! Welcome old friend!-the last Gladto-get-Back-to-my-Dear Native-Land Dodge has been worked by the returning actress, and it is your turn now. Draw up and make yourself comfortable and tell us the old, old story

The prospect now is that the Diamond Dodge will have a most prosperous run this season. It is understood that it will be employed all along the line from the actress whose company disbands at Yonkers to the one who has just got a divorce from her third husband and plays all through the season to crowded houses. It is most democratic of dodges. It cometh alike the humblest and

greatest. It adorns the barnstormer, and the tragic queen is made more lovely thereby.

Long and successfully as this grand old dodge has been worked, it would, nevertheless, seem as if it was somewhat crude and clumsy. Why not reduce it to its simplest possible form? Our idea is this: When the actress arrives at her hotel the first day let her secure a front room-a corner room if possible. No matter how high it is, if it only faces the principal street. Then let her get a bamboo fishing pole of good length and a stout line long enough to reach from her window nearly to the street. Some time during the day, the earlier the better, probably, let her fix the larger end of the pole firmly in a socket attached for the purpose to the window sill so that the smaller end will project out over the street, exactly as if that thoroughfare was a brook and she was going to fish in it-which, in fact, it may be said, is what she is going to do. The line has, of course, been attached to the smaller end of the pole, and the diamonds are now carefully tied to the other end of the line. They are then lowered so that they swing about ten feet from the street. She attaches this placard before they are lowered

Mrs. Soapcertificate's Diamonds. To be stelen promptly

at 7:30 They attract much attention during the day and furnish untold free advertising. At 7:30 tae crowd around them is, of course, dense. They are then lowered five feet nearer the earth, the diamond thief breaks through the crowd, seizes them and rushes away pursued by the efficient police force and the crowd. They press him closely and he takes refuge in the theatre the lady plays in that night. The crowd follows him in, first securing seats. The curtain rises at 8. the lady appears with her recovered jewels amid thunders of applause. This could be repeated daily if it was not thought that once at each stand was sufficient.

The above is, of course, only a theory, never put to actual trial. In practice it may have its defects, but it seems to us as if it was much nearer perfect than the present complicated form. This is an age of invention and progress; let us have something new even in this time-honored plan for extracting the reluctant dollar from a cold and unenthusiastic public.

The conditions attached by G. V. Williamson, the Philadelphia philanthropist, to his endowment of the Mechanical School are sensible and practical, as well as generous. He directs that especial care be taken in the choice of a location, so as to secure a good drainage, etc., the buildings must be as nearly fire-proof as possible, but must be plain, "all palatial structures, expensive materials and elaborate ornamentation or decorations" being avoided in order that scholars may not "by reason of luxurious or expensive accommodations and surroundings acquire tastes or habits" which may unfit them for their place in life. Boys may be admitted between twelve and eighteen, and must be indentured for three years. Board, lodging and clothing are to be free as well as education. No sectarian proselytizing is to be allowed, but the moral and religious training of the scholars is to be carefully watched, especially with a view to impressing upon the boys the importance of truth. Mr. Williamson's first gift has already been made of securities aggregating in market value very nearly \$2,000,000.

The present building of the Board of Education was erected in the year that General William Henry Harrison was elected President. There is peculiar fitness in starting the movement for puting up a new building in the year that General Benjamin Harrison was elected to the same office.

Professor Holden, of the Lick Observatory, has issued in pamphlet form some suggestions to observers of the solar eclipse which is to occur next New-Year's Day. A map accompanies the monograph, partially showing the limits within which the obscuration will be total. These include but a small part of the United States. On American soil the phenomenon will be witnessed to advantage only in California, Nevada and some of the Territories. The Lick Observatory, however, could not be more eligibly situated for studying this celestial spectacle, which fact, together with the splendid equipment of that institution, will excite earnest hopes that General Greely will favor California with clear skies on the opening day of January. In New-York the eclipse will begin at sunset, and will not attract

The President was out of temper, disgruntled and unhappy generally. Of course he was not in a pleasant mood when he wrote his Message, and nobody expected him to be either jolly or philosophical. But why should he have affronted and insulted the American people?

The will of a charitable woman of this city, the widow of the late Gilbert E. Robertson, is found to contain a provision for the establishment of a summer home for mothers and babies near New-York, or for the better endowment of some one of the homes already established. It is hoped that the sum available will exceed \$100,000. This is a most beautiful charity, and one in which the results are prompt and bountiful. Isn't it a fact by the way, that a great many gifts to charity and education are coming to light just at this time There are many epidemics of crime. It is pleasant to think that we may be having now an epidemic of good deeds.

It must be apparent to every one by this time that this talk about the President's home life ought never to have been allowed to get into the newspapers. The more it is agitated the more unseemly the discussion becomes. Every person that has ever held high official station in Washington, or in any other capital, has been the target of an incalculable quantity of gossip, much of it malicious, most of it doubtless false and absurd. Far greater men than Mr. Cleveland have borne this quietly, and treated it as one of the penalties of prominence with dignified dis-dain. But Mr. Cleveland's egotism makes it impossible for him to regard anything connected with himself as having less than a colossal importance, as witness his extraordinary outburst at the Harvard dinner some years ago. It is not at all unlikely that the present outgiving may be traceable to the same cause. It has been intimated that the first publication in "The New-York Times" was inspired by persons very close to Mr. Cleveland. It is well known that the correspondent who made it has very close relations with the White House, and it is hardly to be supposed that he would have written as he did without being assured that it would not be disagreeable to the President. The sooner the whole subject is dropped by those most concerned the better.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Miller, wife of the Supreme Court Justice, has purchased a fine building site on Block Island Mr. Edward Atkinson will read a paper on "Creeds insidered as an obstruction to the progress of religion" before the Unitarian Club of Boston, on Wednesday evening.

The Rev. Dr. W. E. Boggs, of Memphis, has acepted the Chancellorship of the University of Georgia Representative Clardy, of Missouri, who failed to gain re-election, says it will be a welcome relief to him to go back to his private law practice.

It is said that Mr. Whitney has had every news paper reference to him since he became Secretary of the Navy clipped out and pasted into a scrap-book. The scrap-book now comprises forty large volumes. In purchasing the Wadsworth Tower property on

Talcott Mountain, between West Hartford and Avon, says "The Springfield Union," Mr. Robert Hoc, of New-York, takes to himself the most sightly and picturesque of Connecticut's pleasure grounds. This oody estate has the advantage, also, of a beautiful lake that is only a few rods from the tower, from which Long Island Sound may be seen in a clear day, as may be Mountains Tom and Holvoke. Here grow the most luxuriant and perfect maidenhair ferms and policyods, but the piez-ure of gathering them is somewhat dampened by the fear of rattlesnakes that abound. Being only ten miles from Hartford, this has been a favorite resort for those who take a summer vacation in occasional days off, and in the fall it is no less resorted to. Mr. Hoe will make this his summer lake that is only a few rods from the tower, from

home, and has purchased 250 acres of the mountain

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A correspondent asks in which of the arts alcohol is most used. Well, we don't like to give an excathedra judgment, but we think that the art of painting noses red gets away with the greatest quantity.

History will record of Grover Cleveland that he slammed the door when he went out.—(Springfield Union.

Two religious papers of high standing, "The Christian Union" and "The Evangelist," believe that Christian people ought to support the best plays, and thus help to make the theatre better. Says "The Christian Union": "The question so often asked. Do you approve of the theatre? is irrational and in itself demoralizing. There is no 'the' theatre, If we were to ask, Do you approve the book? you would answer. What book? or the picture, What picture? or the newspaper, What newspaper? or even the preacher, What preacher?" A Frigid Fortune.-" Do you see that man, Mc. Crackle!"

Crackle!"
"I do, Eriggs."
"He's worth a cool million."
"Why do you use the adjective 'cool'! Would not your information be as correct without it?"
"No; he made it in the ice business, you see."
—(Drake's Magazine. A father in New-Jersoy says that he has two eys, one of whom is almost an exact counterpart of "Peck's Bad Boy," while the other is a regular Little Lord Fauntlerey" sort of lad, and that, strange

he does of the little paragon. "Well," said Alpha, "I'm going to bring out my new magazine next month."
"Is all the stock subscribed?" asked Omega.
"Not a cent has been subscribed, but I have a negro dialect story for the first number, and its success is assured."—(Norristown Herald.

as it may seem, he thinks more of the bad boy than

It is quite possible that the clergy may soon run "Robert Elsmere" to the ground. There are a great many good people in all the churches who

don't care a rap about Robert or his opinions.

It Would Never Do.—A contemporary asks why, if men are employed in dry-goods stores where the buying is done mostly by women, they are not also employed in the millinery stores! We would say it is because men could never learn the mysteries of women's head-gear. Fancy a lady going into a millinery story and saying:

"I want to get a bennet," to the man clerk, and his replying, "Yes, ma'am. What size do you wear!"—(Beston Courier.

There is an old man in Chichesterville, in the Catskills, who always speaks out in meeting. cently a city divine preached in the little Methodist church of the village, and the old man became se excited at one or two home thrusts in the sermon which seemed to apply to a certain "close" neighbor, that he got up and shouted, "That's right, youngster; hit 'im again." And later on, when the sermon appeared to come home to him, he cried out in stentorian tones, "That's so, b'gosh. We're all sinners, ev'ry durned one of us."

Far from Consistent.—Mrs. Isbergh (as the plover is picked up)—Clarence, I think you the most brutal, unfeeling, hardened wretch I ever knew! The idea of shooting that poor little inoffensive bird, and, eranem—ere—ere—which side of my hat would you put the wings on !—(Time. A weak-minded fool in the ministry may, under

certain circumstances, bring almost as much discredit to the cause of religion as a knave.

THE TRAMP. THE TRAMP,

I wait for the train; the night-oh, how coldMy clothes are all tattered, my shoes stiff and eld;
The prespect around me is lonesome and bleak,
And my teeth chatter so that I scarcely can speak;
I start at each sound, and my heart's heating fastI conjure up ghosts from the alses of the past,
And I shiver and hark for the rumble and clack
Of swift-specding wheels on the cold, rusty track,
Oh, bitter the night and my thoughts while I wait
Alone at this curve for the friendly way-reight!

Alone at this curve for the friendly way-freight!

The river out yonder—so silvery and calm—
Would give me a shelter nor asis who I am:
And, may be, when come to the City of Gold,
Where justice is tempered with mercy (I'm told),
Some angel would stand at my judgment and plead
A kindly word said or a g-nerous deed
Some long years ago ere I swerved from the right
And took the bard path that I'm treading to-night?
But mother's last words were "Be honest and brave"—
The coward alone seeks a suicide's grave!
So I pray for forgiveness, and praying I wat
At this bleak, lonely curve for the friendly way-freight
—(Chicago News.

MUSIC.

CONCERT OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Two interesting novelties, both vocal and both French, were introduced at the second concert of the Philharmonic Society, which took place in the Metropolitan Opera House last night. They were excerpts from two of the most serious efforts in the line of grand opera which the recent history of the French stage has to show, Ernest Reyer's "Sigurd" and Massenet's "Herodiade," and the fact that they occupied places in the Philharmonic scheme was due to Madame Fursch-Madi's interest in the two composers and their works When in July 1884 Reve ame Fursch-Madl sang the part of "Hilda," as the Brynhild of the Icelandic Sagas and the Bruennhilds of the Nibelungenlied is called in operatic Italian. Since Madame Fursch-Madt has been in New-York she and it was but natural that living in an atmosphere saturated with Nibelung music, she should have felt a desire to acquaint the people of New-York with a portion of a Frenchman's setting of the same poetle material. For Massenet's "Herodiade" she had already done a similar service, and the splendid air from that opera, beginning "Celui dont la parole efface toutes peines,"

is now a recognized favorite in our concert rooms. larrying out her plan, she last summer secured from ments which she sang last night, and by a most artistic performance of them, albeit one that was made execedingly difficult by a hoarseness that compelled her to beg the indulgence of her hearers, she dat her best to win for them the favor of the most cultured portion of our musical public.

M. Beyer's "Signed" deals with that portion of the story of Siegfried which Wagner has woven into the last two dramas of his Nibelung cycle. From the hest evidence obtainable the French book by MM. Camille du Locle and Alfred Blau is nothing beiter than the ordinary opera librate. The scene which Madame Fursch-Madi sang was that fol-lowing the awakening of Brynhild. In Wagner's peem the words put into the mouth of Bruennhi n the corresponding scene are a magnificent apost ophe o the sun and nature generally, the German poet having paraphrased the speech of the Valkyr as sagus give it. It would have been interesting hal the Philharmonic annotator used some of the space

data, to set forth the text of the French scene, not data, to set forth the text of the French scene, not only to facilitate a comparison which must have come into many minds, but also to help an understanding of Reyer's muste. Plainly, it is a serious effort to rise to the occasion, but we four it must be set down as an abortive one. The orchestration strives to be expressive, but succeeds only to being bizarre and full of crass and insifective contrasts. The greatest difficulty with the music is a fundamental one—it goes to the ideas. Mr. Rever tries to be herote while all that he has to utter are molodic phrases of the kind that we find eminently characteristic of his compatitots when used in their sentimental baffacts, both secular and religious. At the outset this melodic triots when used in their scriffmental ballads, both secular and religious. At the outset this melodic material, cut up into short phrases and bandled about in the orchestra in a search for striking color effects, is used evidently to heighten the effect of the pantominuic play connected with the awakening of the Valkyr; then it gathers itself together the valkyr; then it gathers itself together which is used evidently to heighten the caseof the pantominic play connected with the awakening
of the Valkyr; then it gathers itself together
in one of those swelling instrumental tongs which
Frenchmen handle so well, and above this, the declamation of the singer begins. So soon as the
meltidy becomes vocal, however, the embarrassment
of the orchestra forces itself upon the attention, and
it all but falls to strumming and accompaniment,
with as much docility as the proverbial operatioguitar. In the music of Massenot a higher kind of
inventiveness and also a superior order of technical
skill is noticeable, though in the scene (arranged by
Massenet by combining two airs, one from the seprano's part and one from the tenor's) there is no
approach to the splendid fire of Salome's air already
referred to, which, by the way, lends an effective
phrase to the set or infroduced last night.

The orchestral uniter Mr. Thomas, played superbly
Schumann's "Cverture, Schetzo, and Finale," and
Rubinstein's "Ocean" Symphony, the latter in its
original form, that is to say, without the added move-

original form, that is to say, without the added movements. Mr. Richard Arnold, principal ytelin of the band, played Spohr's eighth concerto for violin, the familiar "Scena cantante," which deserves to be heard occasionally, not only for the sake of its musical beauty, but also as an illustration of the uselessness of words under the old scheme of composition in Italy. Mr. Arnold played with honest care, good taste and real brilliancy, especially in the finale, not withstanding that he was originessed by the fact that his father, a musician well known in the profession, died but three days ago.

MR. THOMAS'S ORCHESTRA.

It can be announced this morning on the double authority of Theodore Thomas and Messrs. Chickering & Sons that a series of concerts under the direction of Mr. Thomas will be given in Chickering Hall, beginning in January. Statements differ about the number of concerts to be given, and it is possible that this point is not definitely settled. The greatest significance which the project has is that it points to the re-establishment of the Thomas Orchestra on to the re-establishment of the Thomas Orchestra on a new basis. The concerts are to be managed by a committee of subscribers to a Thomas Orchestra Fund, and the profits, if any, are to go into a fund whose purpose it is to give the orchestra permanency. "I have a reasonable guarantee of the permanency of the orchestra," said Mr. Thomas last night, in confirming the report that he was to change the scene of his activities from Steinway to Chickering Hail. The probability is that the projectors will cat out with the intention of giving ten concerts this second